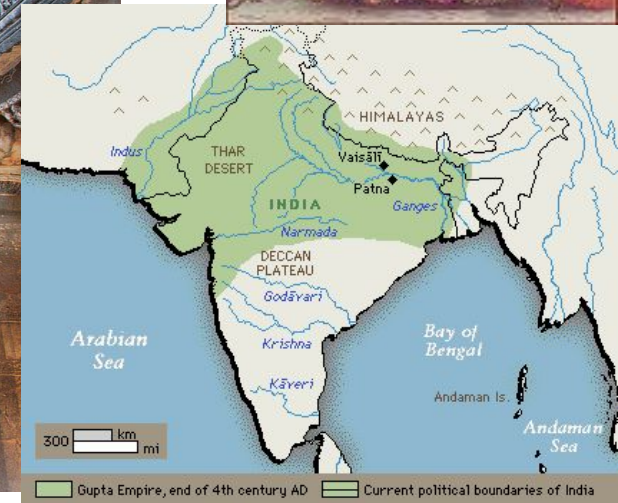
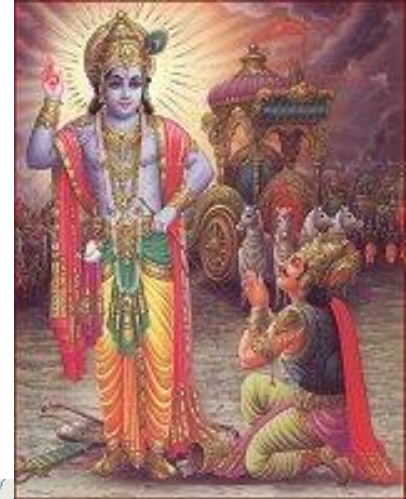




# ANCIENT ASIA:: HIS 219

## ANCIENT INDIA



TO ACCOMPANY  
*A HISTORY OF ASIA*  
 CHAPTER 4, *THE CIVILIZATION OF*  
*ANCIENT INDIA.*

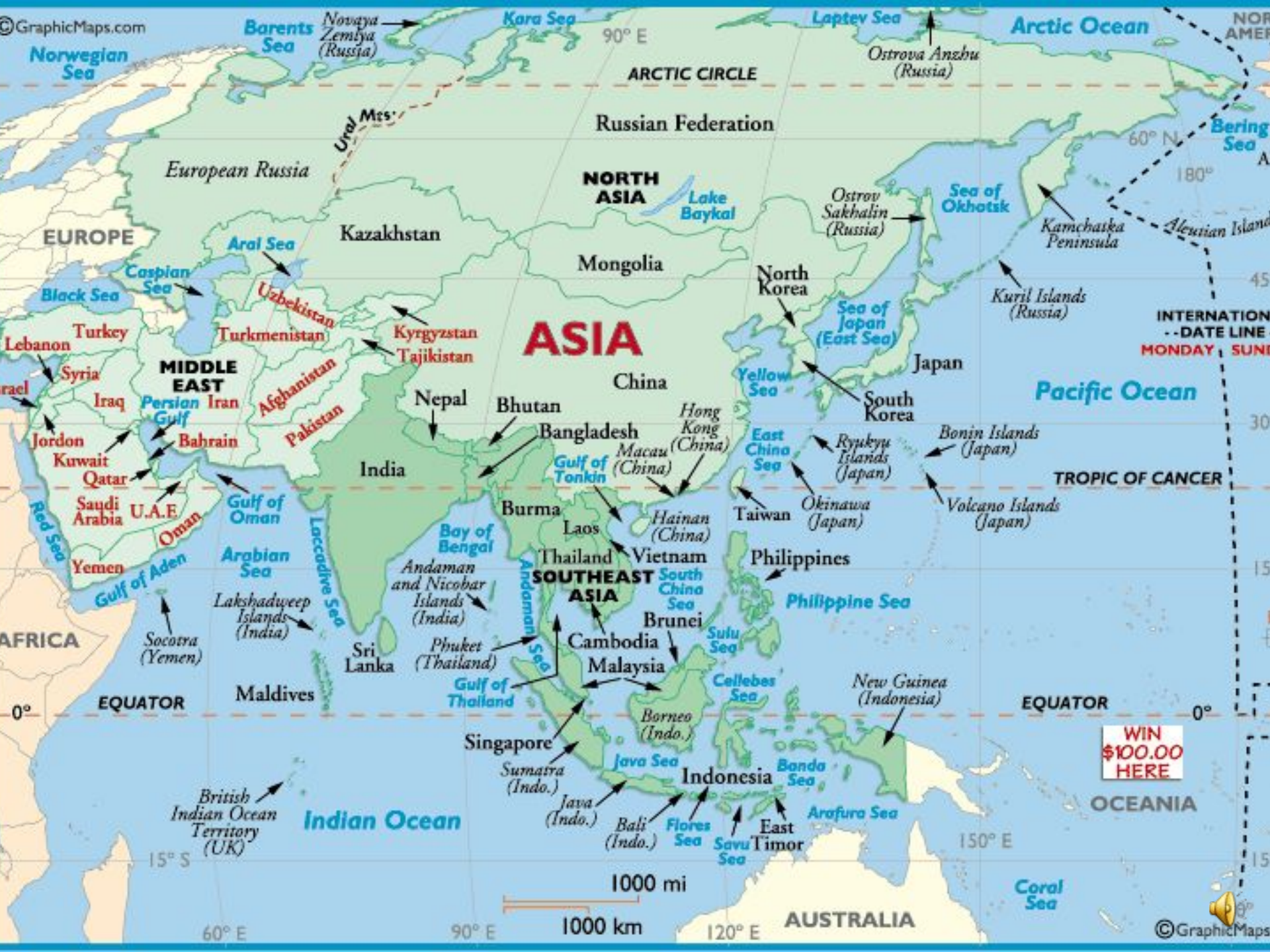




# ASIA: INDIA, CHINA AND SE ASIA







# NORTH INDIA CIRCA 500 BCE



# 1000-500 BCE: CONSOLIDATION OF SMALL VILLAGE SOCIETIES INTO TRIBAL REPUBLICS ; REEMERGENCE OF URBAN CIVILIZATION

- Though the post-Indus, Aryan society had been small-scale and village-based, eventually, India began to return to large-scale urban civilization
- Smaller states merged into larger kingdoms, leading to the 16 Mahajanapada, also called “tribal republics”
- These 16 states were quasi-democratic, with tribal assemblies and a governing council advising their kings
- This illustrates that the common idea that Greeks “invented” democracy is incorrect; the word *democracy* is indeed Greek, but others had democratic practices too

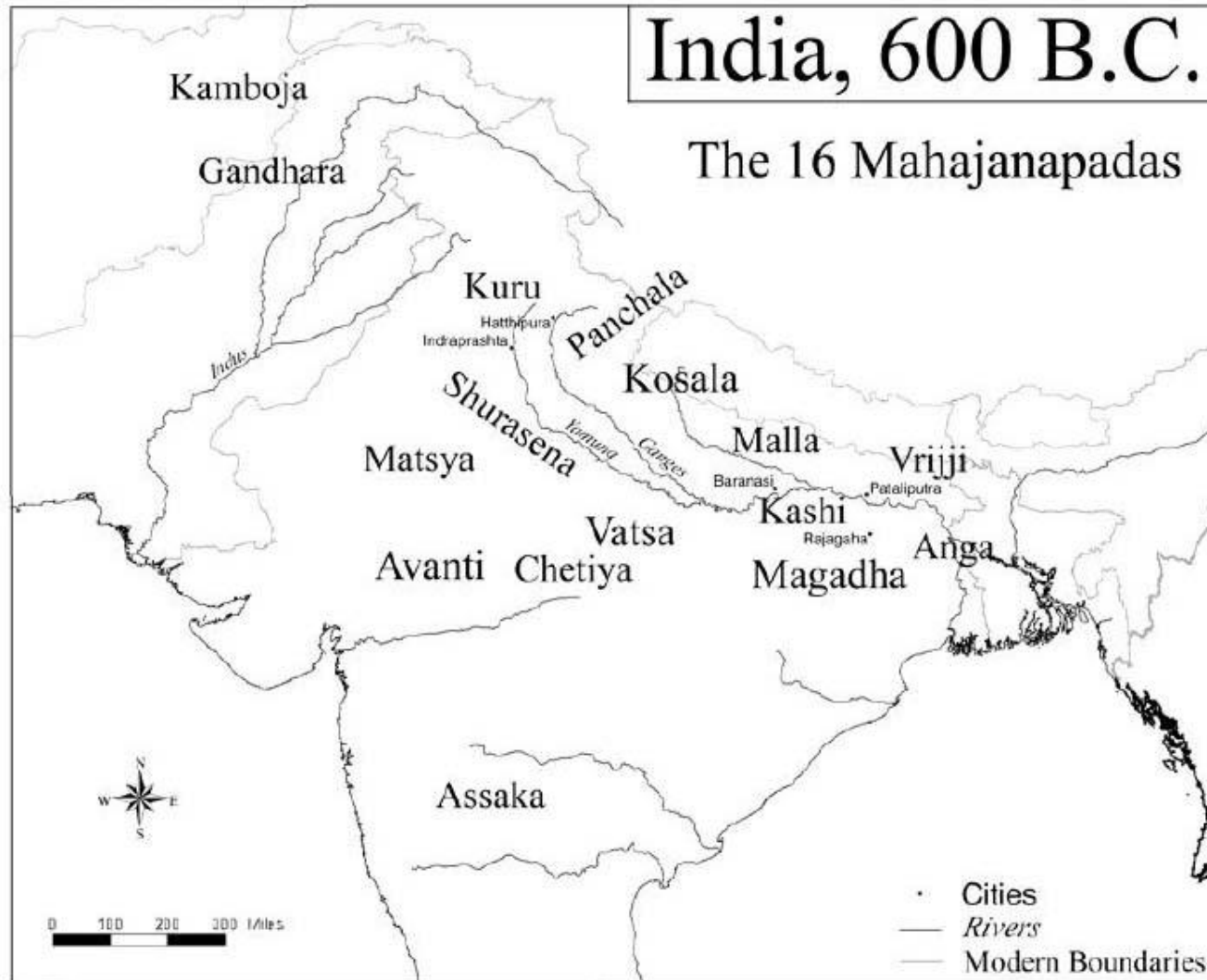




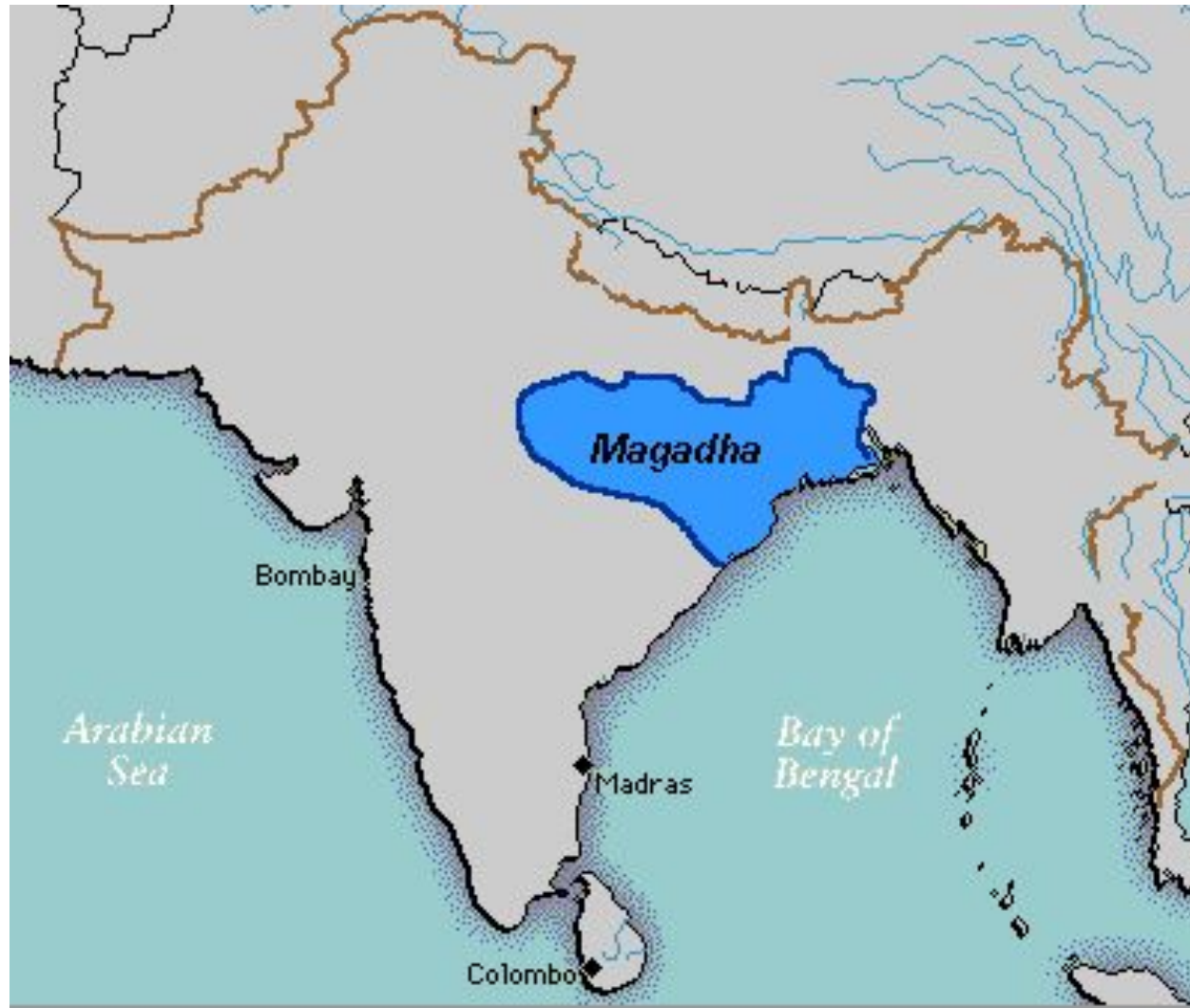
# THE 16 TRIBAL REPUBLICS IN THE PRE-ALEXANDER, PRE-MAURYAN PERIOD. In these societies, kings were advised by tribal councils, a quasi-democracy.



# ALTERNATE VIEW OF THE 16 MAHAJANAPADAS

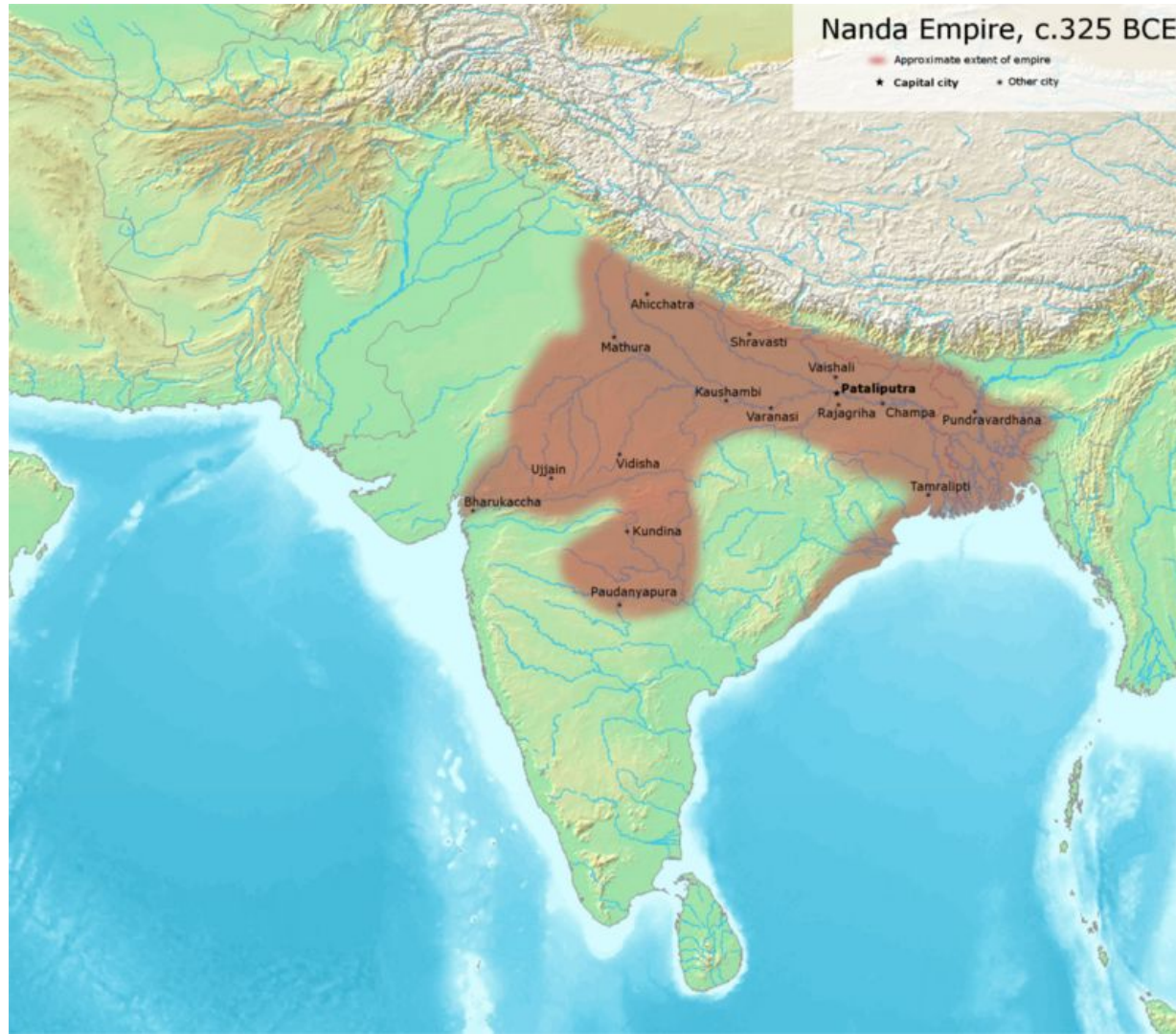


**MAGADHA KINGDOM**, one of the most powerful Mahajanapada, eventually conquered by Nanda Empire, conquered in turn by the Mauryan Empire

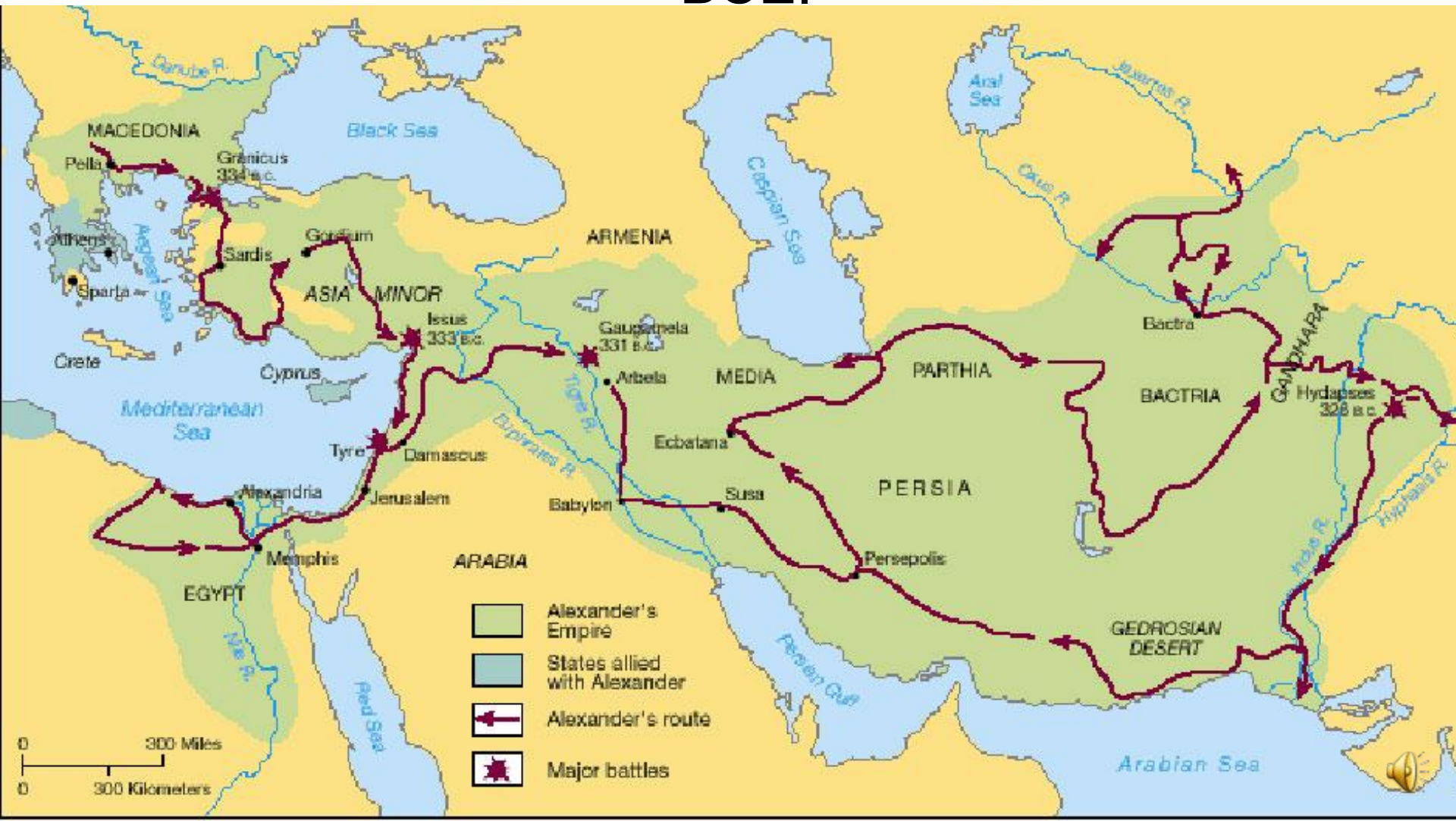




**NANDA EMPIRE** , which conquered Magadha just prior to Alexander's push into India. Alexander's soldiers rebelled rather than fight Nanda. **IT WAS TOO POWERFUL.**



**ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S EMPIRE** , reaching to the **EDGE** of India, where he stopped & turned back. His India campaign took place 327-325 BCE.





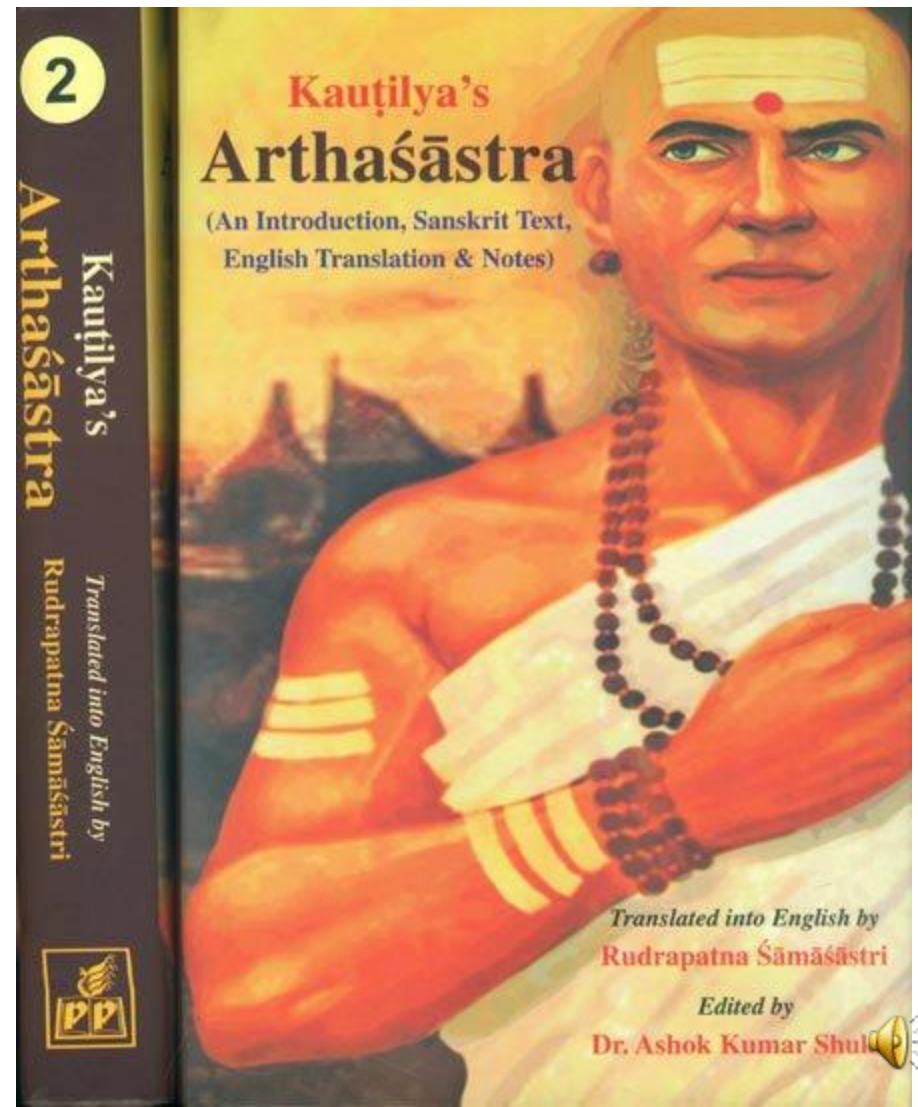
# AFTER ALEXANDER...CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA, FOUNDER OF THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

- **Life:** 340-297 BCE
- **Reign:** 321-298 BCE
- **Place of Birth:** Pataliputra
- Chandragupta lived during period of Greek conquest of NW India and may have been inspired by Alexander's example.
- Following Greek retreat in 323, C. went to war, conquered Nanda kingdom in 321, also other lands, establishing Maurya Empire
- His huge army, military successes and vast empire shows that India was more than just a “spiritual” land of yoga and chanting



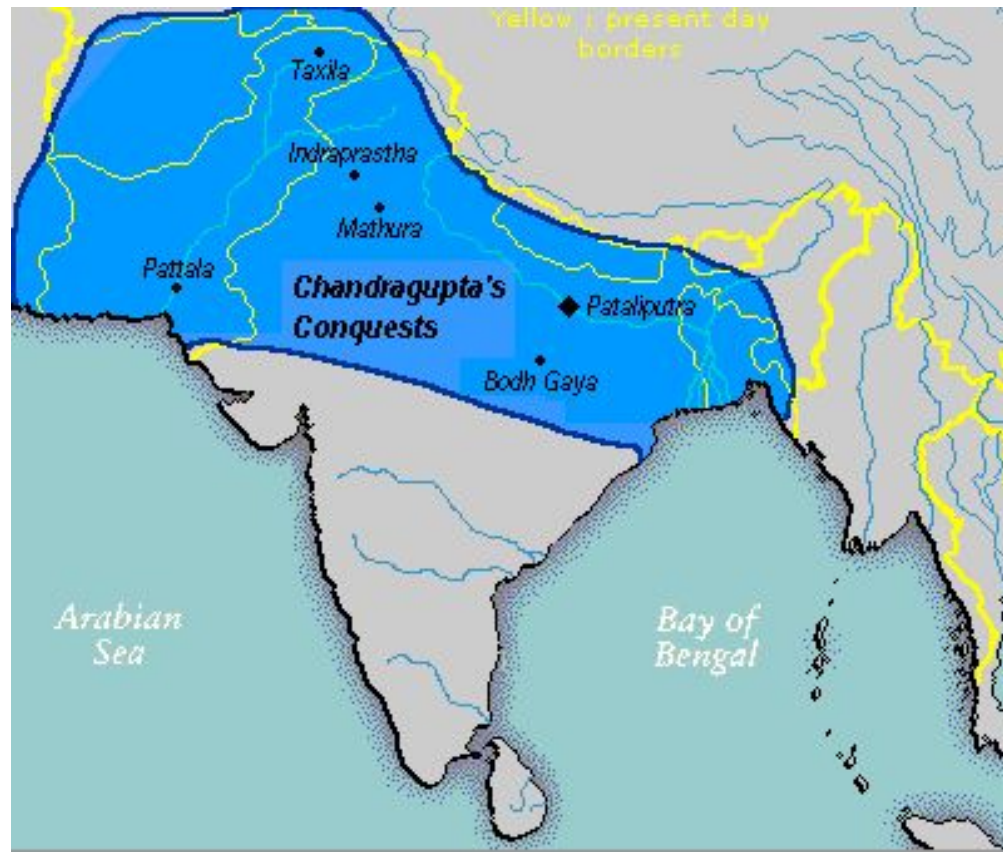
# CHANDRAGUPTA'S ADVISER, THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER **CHANAKYA**, AKA **KAUTILYA**, AUTHOR OF THE **ARTHASHASTRA**

- Ch. M. was advised by one of the world's first political scientists, philosopher Chanakya/Kautilya, whose masterpiece *Arthashastra* (lit., “manual of wealth”) laid down brutal rules for rulers to follow: crush all dissent, spy on citizens, seek constant expansion through endless war.
- Fun quote: “**THE BIG FISH EAT THE LITTLE FISH** .”

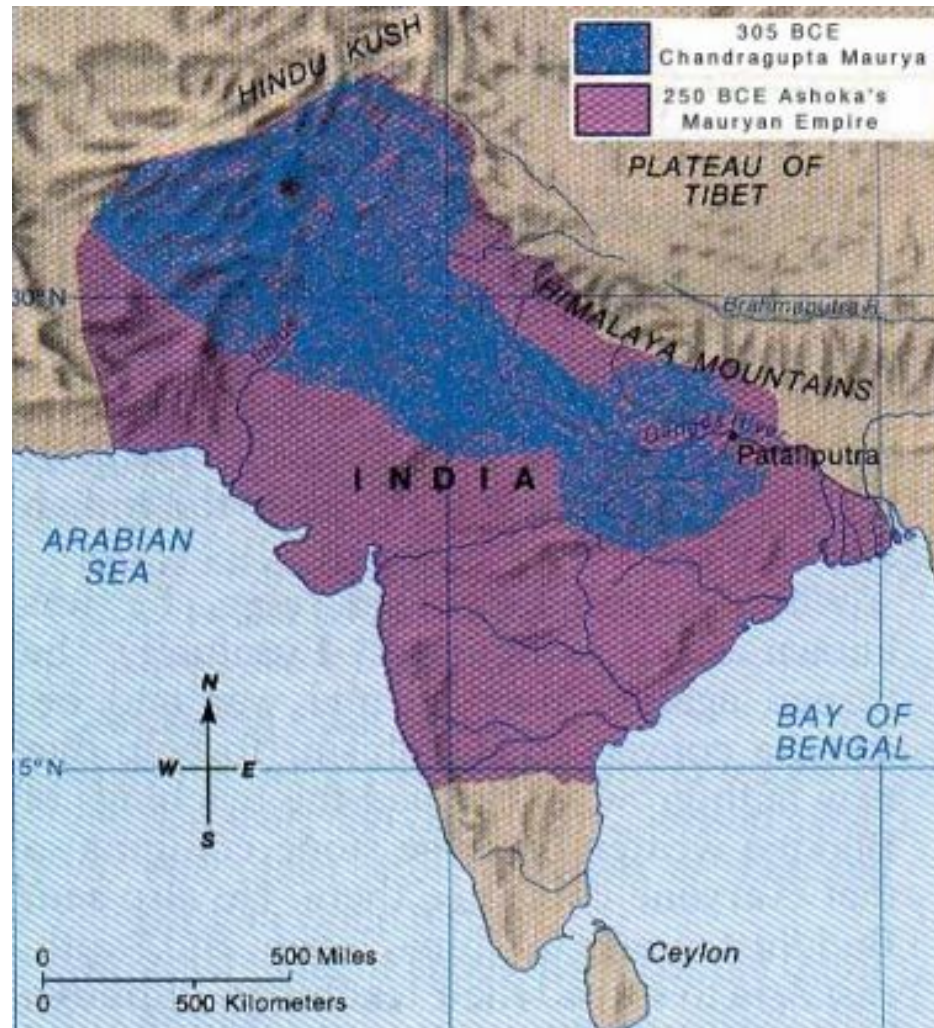




**MAURYAN EMPIRE** (326-184 BCE) as established by **CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA** in 322-21 BCE after pushing back the Greek forces in northwest India. Greek texts put the size of his army at **400,000** soldiers.



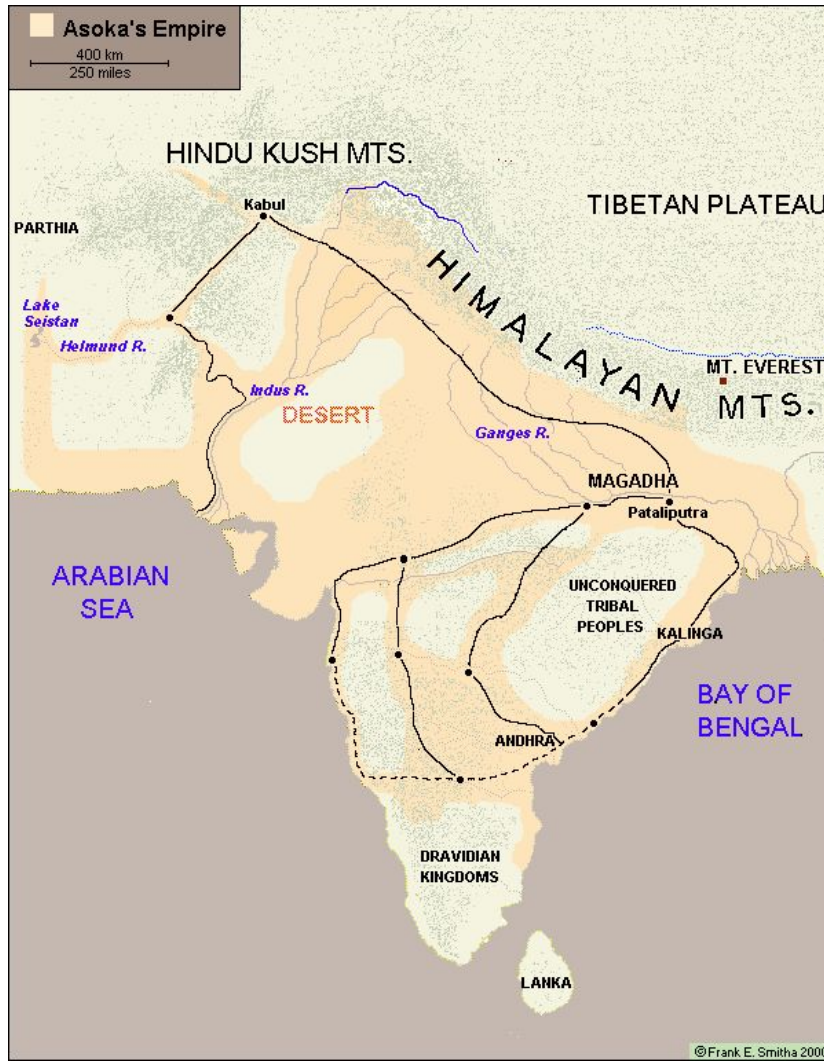
# MAURYAN EMPIRE (326-184 BCE), REIGN OF ASHOKA (269-232 BCE).





# PATALIPUTRA

CAPITAL OF MAURYAN EMPIRE, EST. POP. 400, 000,  
POSSIBLY LARGEST CITY IN WORLD AT TIME





# RUINS OF PATALIPUTRA





# ELEGANT ARCHITECTURE OF PATALIPUTRA



# THE RISE OF BUDDHISM DURING THE MAURYAN DYNASTY

- Depending on how we date the original, historical Buddha (real person!), Buddhism first developed in 5<sup>th</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century as both a descendant and rival of Hinduism
- The Buddha studied with many spiritual leaders with different ideas and practices, showing variety of religion at this time
- He finally worked out his own “middle path” way of spiritual discipline and liberation, rejecting key Hindu concepts such as *atman* (eternal self or soul) and caste, while keeping karma and reincarnation (samsara).
- B. became popular with those seeking alternative to Brahmanical Hinduism



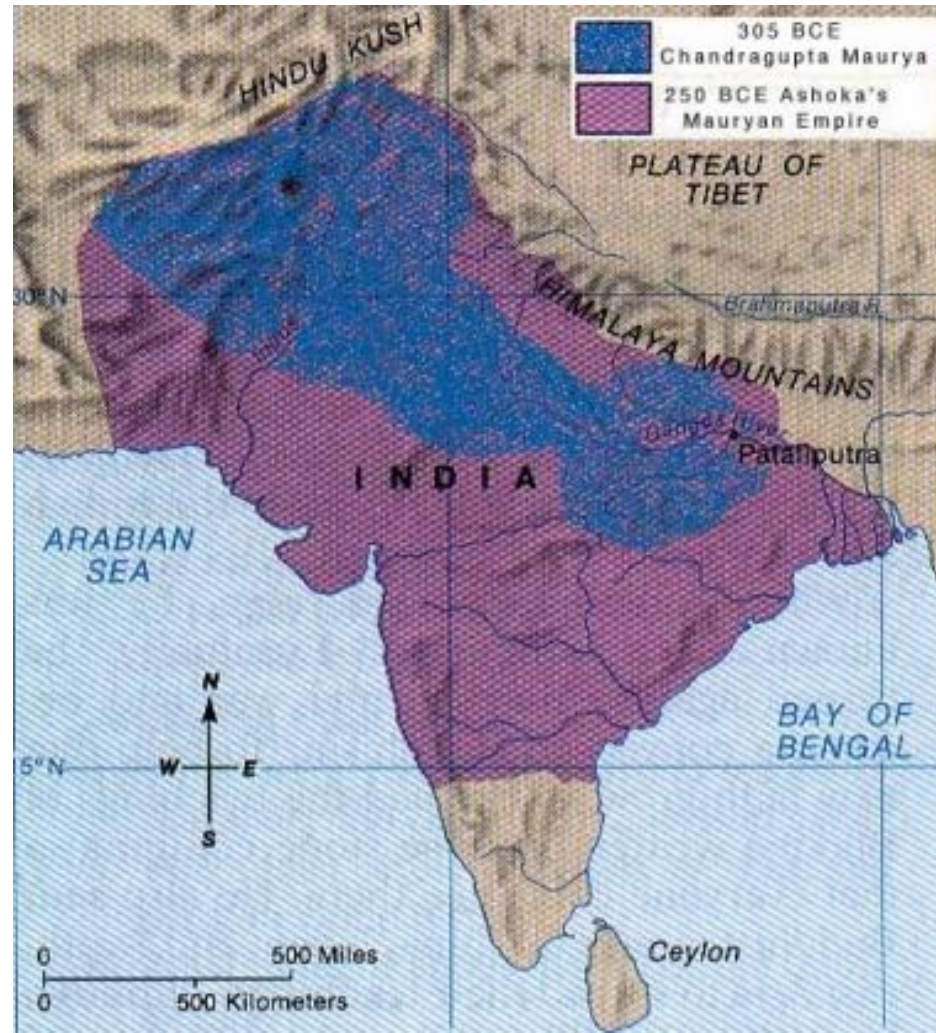


# ASHOKA'S PATH TO BUDDHISM

- Ashoka's life-story is truly fascinating. He began life as a typical Indian Hindu king, a *kshatriya* raised on the idea that his duty was to conquer and that war was glorious.
- However, after an especially bloody war against the kingdom of Kalinga in which he massacred tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands...
- Ashoka experienced a deep revulsion against brutality of war and the role he had played in mass murder.
- He changed his life, became a Buddhist and embraced the Buddhist (also Jain) doctrine of non-violence, and now used his position as king for peaceful pursuits, like building animal hospitals and erecting monuments to Buddhist teachings.



# MAURYAN EMPIRE during reign of Ashoka (269-232 BCE)





# Again, a view of the **MAURYAN EMPIRE** at its maximum extent under **ASHOKA**



# ASHOKA'S "CAPITALS"

## (PILLARS WITH BUDDHIST INSCRIPTIONS)





# AN EDICT OF ASHOKA

*Ashoka had “edicts” (royal decrees) inscribed on rocks and on metal pillars across Mauryan India. Here is one explaining his conversion to Buddhism and rejection of war and violence.*

“When the king of gracious bearing and Beloved of the Gods had been consecrated eight years, Kalinga was conquered. 150,000 were taken captive, 100,000 were killed, and many more died. After the taking of Kalinga, the Beloved of the Gods [Ashoka] began to follow righteousness, to love righteousness, to give instructions in righteousness.

“When an unconquered country is conquered, peoples are killed...This, the Beloved of the Gods finds very pitiful and grievous...If anyone does him wrong, it will be forgiven as far as it can be forgiven...The Beloved of the Gods considers that the greatest of all victories is the victory of righteousness.”

*Ashoka’ royal seal is on the flag of India today, tribute to how much he is respected as one of India’s greatest leaders across its long history.*



**FLAG OF MODERN INDIA.** Symbol in center is Buddhist wheel of dharma, from pillar of Ashoka in ancient Indian city of Sarnath.





# ALL ABOUT THE BUDDHA

## 563-480 BCE: Life of Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha.

According to legend, he is born prince of the Shaka kingdom in N. India, grows up in luxury, encounters “Four Sights” of sick man, old man, dead man, monk, gives up his princely life to become wandering ascetic, seeking liberation from ordinary life

Studies with many different masters, Hindus, Jains, others, seeking spiritual path. Rejected belief in gods and supernatural as not useful to Enlightenment.

Attains Enlightenment (*Nirvana*) by “Middle Way” of moderate asceticism, avoiding extremes of self-starvation or self-indulgence

Famous legend of pre-Enlightenment temptation of Buddha, while under Bodhi tree meditating, by evil god Mara, who offers him pleasure, luxury, sex, etc., without moving Buddha. Like temptation of Jesus by Satan, but older, may be source of this part of Jesus’ story.

Buddha lived on 45 years after his Enlightenment, teaching his philosophy and forming first *Sangha* (community of monks). His sermons collected as *Sutras* and his rules for monks became the *Vinaya*. At first did not allow women into Sangha, but finally relented. Died from bad food.

Final words: **“Work out your own salvation with diligence.”**



# BASIC TEACHINGS OF BUDDHISM

The Buddha did NOT believe in:

1. Ritual Sacrifice
2. Gods or supernatural beings
3. The Afterlife and the Supernatural
4. Eternal, unchanging *Brahman* or *Atman*

<> <> <>

The Buddha DID believe in:

1. Karma + reincarnation
2. Higher levels of consciousness
3. Liberation through self-discipline and self-effort
4. Living in monastic community
5. *Anatman (Anatta)*: No-self, no permanent self or soul, all is change; key realization

The Four Noble Truths:

1. Suffering is inevitable
2. Suffering is caused by desire and by ignorance, which keep us trapped in reincarnation
3. Suffering can be overcome by eliminating its cause
4. The Eightfold Buddhist path is the way to eliminate desire and ignorance. The Path involves control of behavior, thoughts, emotions, and concentrated meditation to still the mind and realize deeper nature of reality.



**RULERS** OF THE **MAURYAN DYNASTY** , founded by **CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA** in 322 BCE, pushing back Alexander's Greek forces in northwest India. Greek texts put size of his army at **400,000** soldiers.

**CHANDRAGUPTA**

322–297 BCE

**BINDUSARA**

297–272/268 BCE

**ASHOKA**

272/268–232 BCE

**DASHARATHA**

232–224 BCE

**SAMPRATI**

224–215 BCE

**SHALISHUKA**

215–202 BCE

**DEVAVARMAN**

202–195 BCE

**SHATADHANVAN**

195–187 BCE

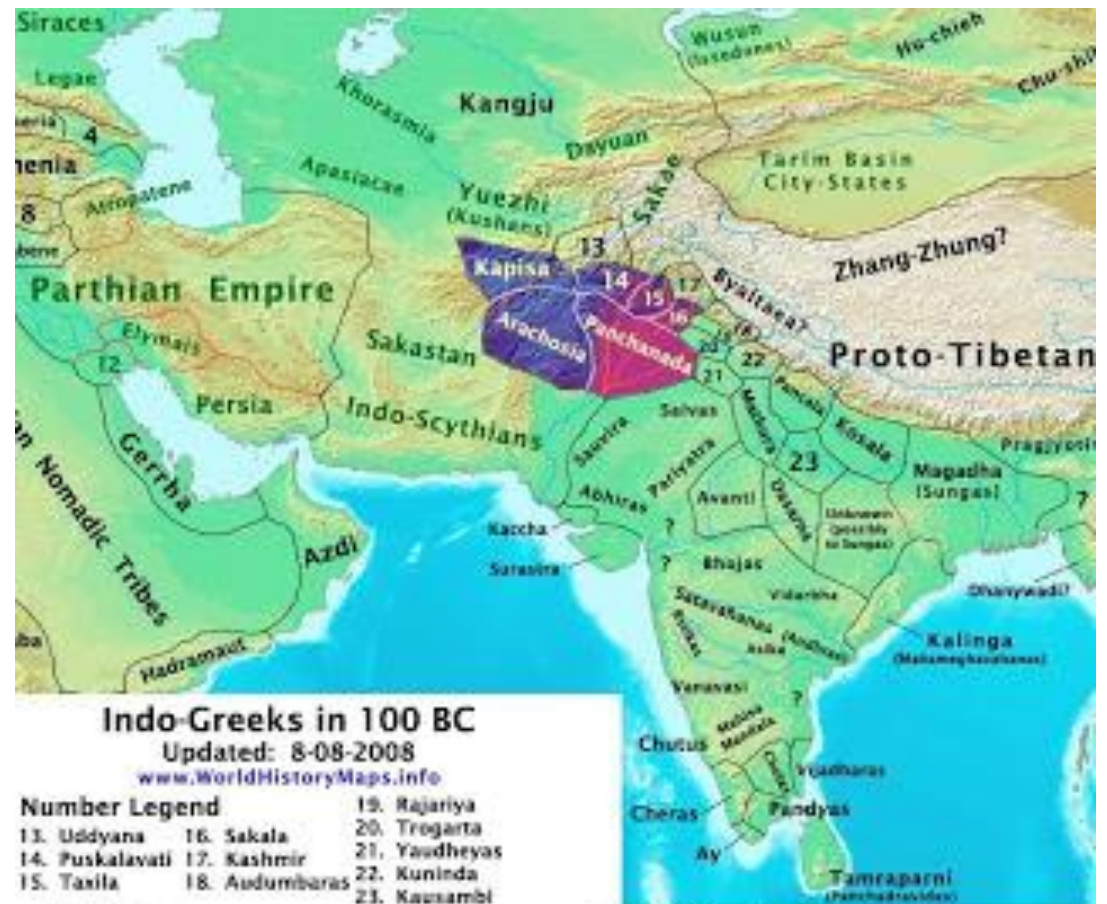
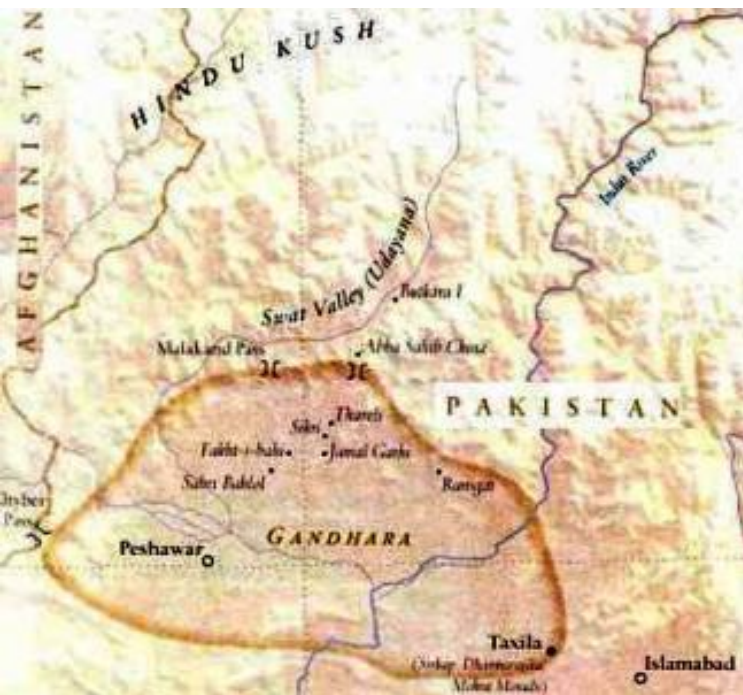
**BRIHADRATHA**

187–180 BCE





**GANDHARA** : GREEK-INFLUENCED AREA OF INDIA  
(modern Pakistan), due to conquests of Alexander  
the Great, during and after Mauryan Empire



Talesman's Atlas of World History



# BUDDHA: GANDHARA STYLE



# GANDHARA ART: SITTING BUDDHA





# GANDHARA ART: FASTING BUDDHA



# GANDHARA ART: HEAD OF BUDDHA

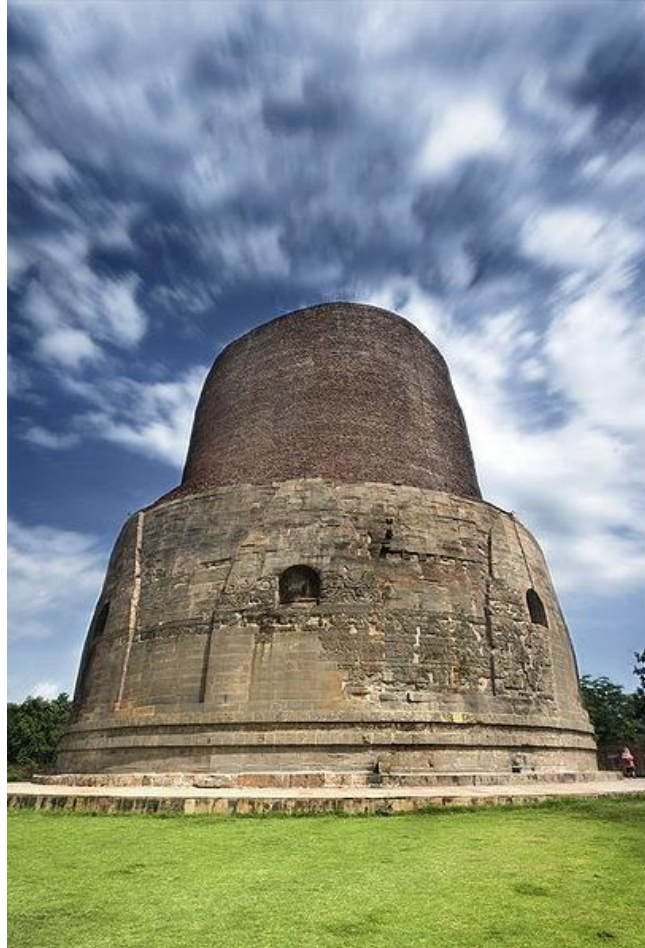


# GANDHARA ART: DEATH OF BUDDHA





# **DHAMEKH**, A *STUPA* (RELIQUARY MOUND FOR BUDDHIST RELICS) AT SARNATH, INDIA



# WALL OF DHAMEKH STUPA





# STUPA AT KUSHINAGAR, MARKING SPOT WHERE THE BUDDHA WAS CREMATED





# STAGES/TYPES OF BUDDHISM I:

## *THERAVADA*

*Theravada/Hinayana Buddhism:*  
oldest form, emphasizes the *sangha* (monastery), could be called “Buddhism for monks”, prevalent today in Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Sri Lanka.

Monks chant Buddhist scriptures (*Sutras*) and study Buddhist teachings (*Dharma*).

Buddhist Statement of Faith/Creed known as the “Three Jewels” or “Three Refuges”:

- **I take refuge in the Buddha.**
- **I take refuge in the Dharma (the teachings of the Buddha.).**
- **I take refuge in the Sangha (Bud. monastic community).**

The Buddhist monk, called the *arhat*, was supported by lay people with donations, who get karmic benefit from arhats’ spiritual progress; thus monks-laity are interdependent.

Great honor to families to have one member become monk or nun, also honor to support *Sangha*.

Over time, Theravada developed devotional component, in that lay Buddhists worshipped Buddha like god, and *Stupas*, tombs of Buddha relics, became places of worship.

This set stage for Mahayana Buddhism to develop c. 100 BCE.



# STAGES/TYPES OF BUDDHISM II:

## MAHAYANA

*Mahayana Buddhism:* More mythological than Theravada, allows worship of multiple Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, much like Hindu gods.

Two meanings of *Bodhisattva*:

1. A person who takes vow to work for enlightenment of all living beings, postpone one's own
2. Supernatural being who also strives to help others

In Mahayana, anyone can take vow and become Bodhisattva, while also praying to divine Bodhisattvas for aid

Mahayana had monks and monasteries, too, but believed ordinary people could achieve enlightenment without joining a monasteries.

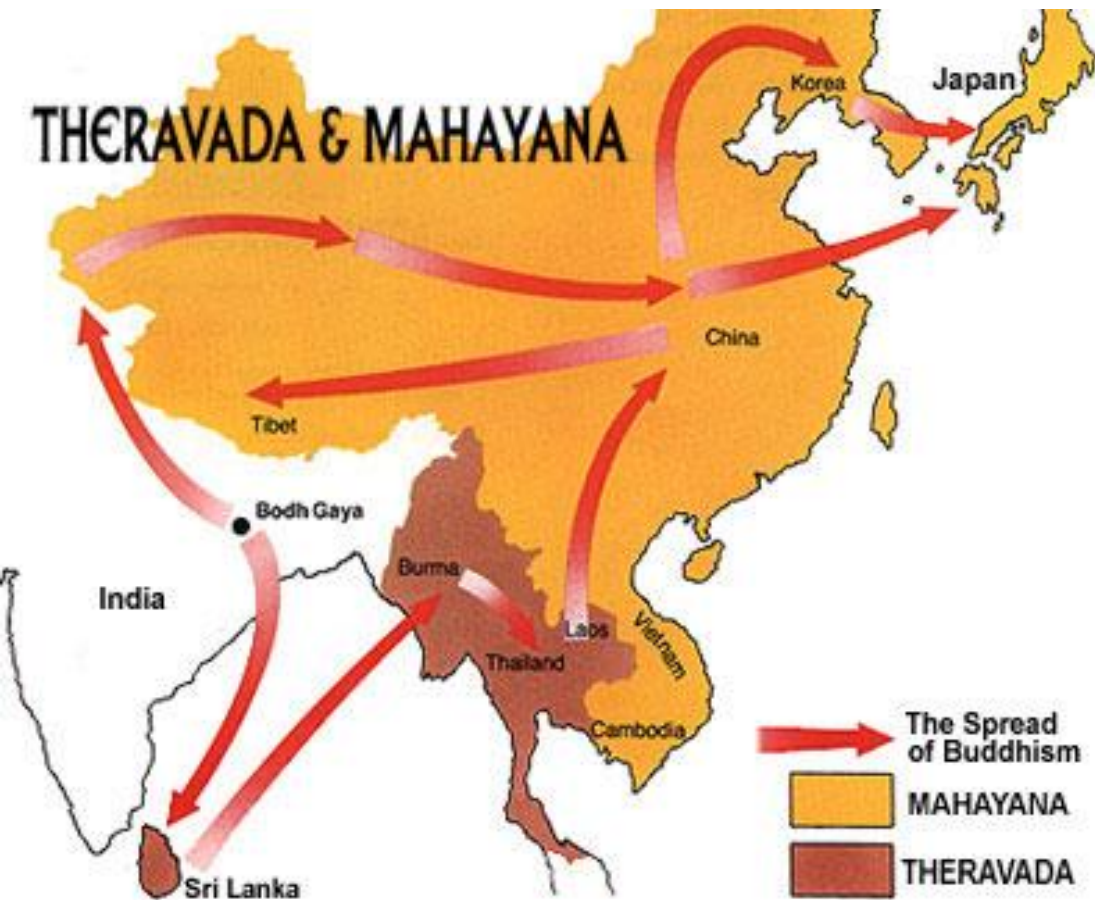
Mahayana could easily blend with local religions, take in native gods/goddesses as Bodhisattvas.

Mahayana became dominant form of Buddhism in China, Korea, Japan; related form *Vajrayana* in Tibet.



# TWO MAIN BRANCHES OF BUDDHISM: THERAVADA AND MAHAYANA\*

(MAHAYANA INCLUDES \*ZEN)



- Theravada, the older branch of Buddhism, became dominant in Sri Lanka & Southeast Asia.
- Mahayana flourished in Tibet, China, Korea and Japan. Merging with Taoism, it became *Chan* Buddhism in China, *Seon* in Korea, and *Zen* in Japan





# KUSHANA EMPIRE (40-220 CE)



- After collapse of Mauryan Empire c. 180 BCE, India returned to variety of smaller kingdoms, until waves of Central Asian invaders took power in Greek-influenced NW region and established Kushana Empire.
- Invading soldiers were integrated into the caste structure as *kshatriyas*, and also tended to go with Buddhism.



# GOLD COIN WITH IMAGE OF KUSHANA EMPEROR

**KANISHKA**, in heavy armor, holding a spear in one hand, making a sacrifice with the other, flames rising from his shoulders (in a good way.).



- Writing on coin is in modified Greek script, showing **Greco-Bactrian** influence. Other coins from his reign show Iranian and Sumerian deities along with Greek and Indian ones, a true Silk Road mix of religions and cultures from across a vast domain. Got diversity? Hell yes!





# **SOUTH INDIA:**

## **BEYOND THE MAURYAN AND KUSHANA EMPIRES**



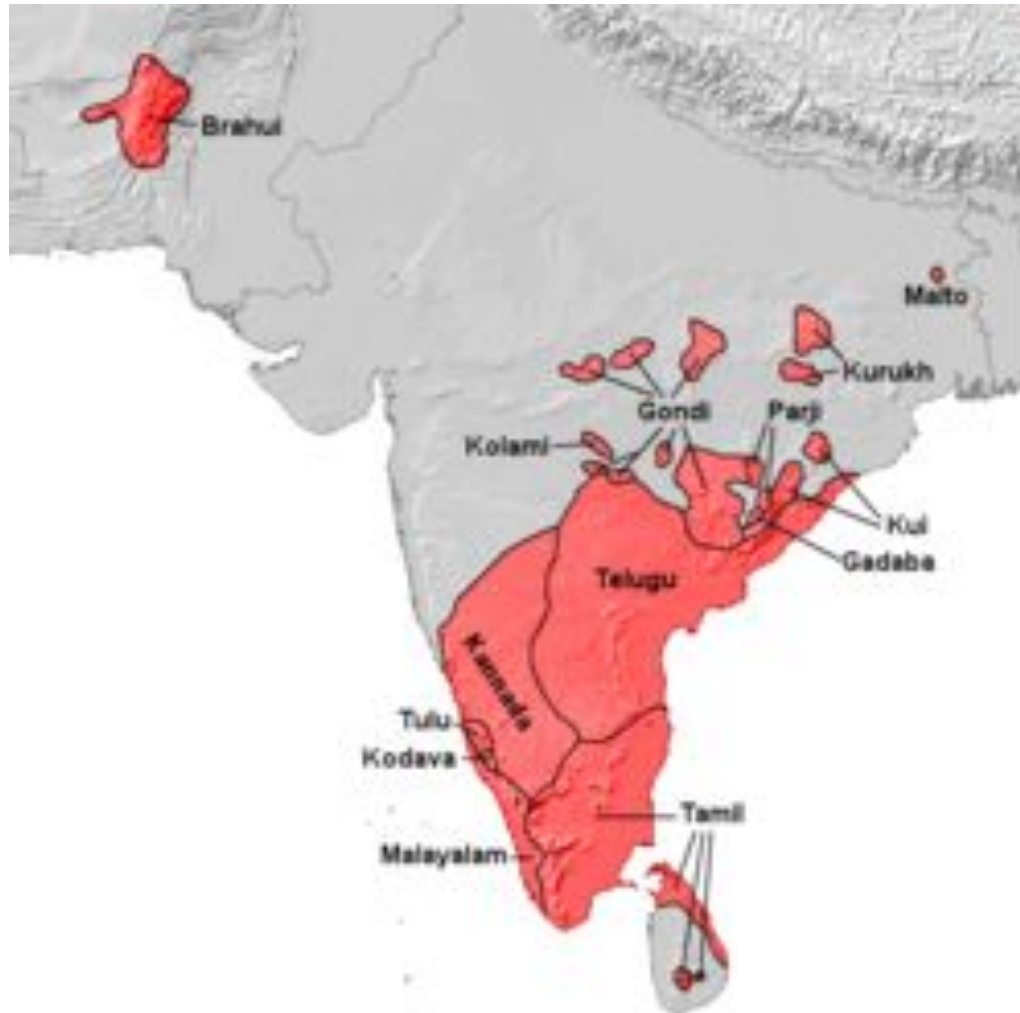


# TAMIL WRITING SYSTEM

|    |    |    |    |     |      |
|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| அ  | ஆ  | இ  | ஈ  | உ   | ஊ    |
| a  | ā  | i  | ī  | u   | ū    |
| எ  | ஏ  | ஐ  | ஒ  | ஓ   | ஔ    |
| e  | ē  | ai | o  | ō   | au   |
| க  | ங  | ச  | ஞ  | ட   | ண    |
| ka | ṅa | ca | ña | ṭa  | ṇa   |
| த  | ந  | ப  | ம  | ய   | ர    |
| ta | na | pa | ma | ya  | ra   |
| ல  | வ  | ழ  | ள  | ற   | ன    |
| la | va | ṣa | ḷa | ṛa  | ṇa   |
| ஜ  | ஸ  | ஷ  | ஹ  | க்ஷ | ஸ்ரீ |
| ja | ṣa | śa | ha | kśa | sri  |



# AREA OF DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES IN INDIA



# CHOLA EMPIRE CIRCA 1150 , SHOWING MAIN TRADE ROUTE FROM CHINA





# MEDIEVAL ASIA TIMELINE

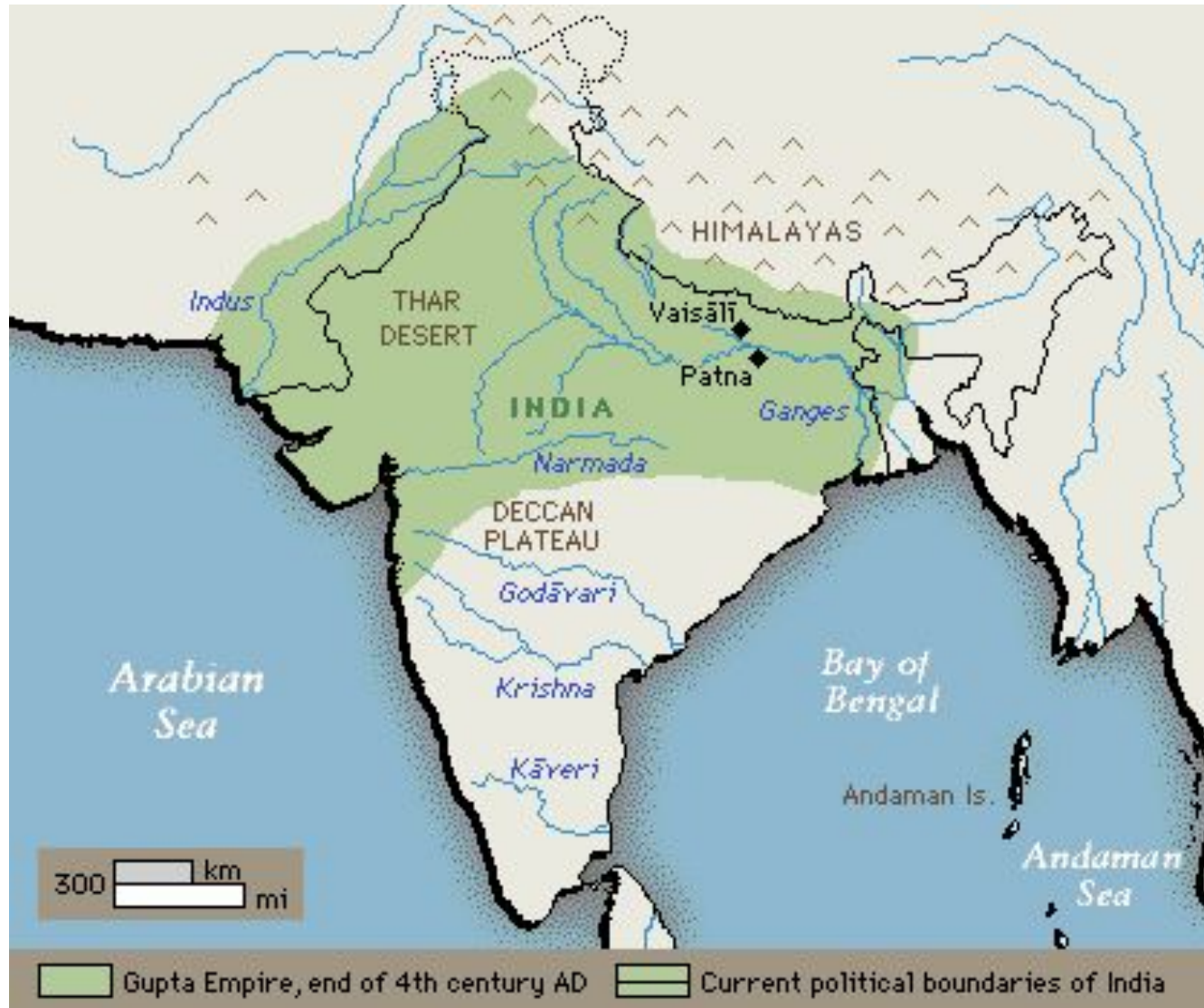
- **India:**
- **320-515: Gupta Dynasty.** Classical period for Indian culture; Bhakti dominant
- **515:** Attacks of the *Huna* (the Huns) in NW India causes decline of Gupta Empire
- **616-647,** King Harsha attempts to restore Gupta Kingdom
- **788-820,** Life of **Shankara**, greatest Hindu philosopher
- **997:** Muslim invasions from Afghanistan led by Mahmoud
- **1206-1526: Delhi Sultanate,** Muslim state in NW India
- **China:**
- **206 BCE–220 CE: Han Dynasty.** Collapse of Han brings centuries of chaos. Buddhism becomes popular, esp. “Pure Land” sect.
- **589-618: Sui Dynasty** briefly restores centralized state.
- **618-907: Tang Dynasty.** Vast conquests, great literature, examination system, unified law code, landscape painting.
- **960-1279: Song Dynasty.** Pop. doubles. Foreign trade. Rise of Neo-Confucianism.
- **1279-1368: Yuan Dynasty.**



# GUPTA EMPIRE IN NORTHERN INDIA, END OF 4<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CE



# GUPTA EMPIRE (320-550 CE)



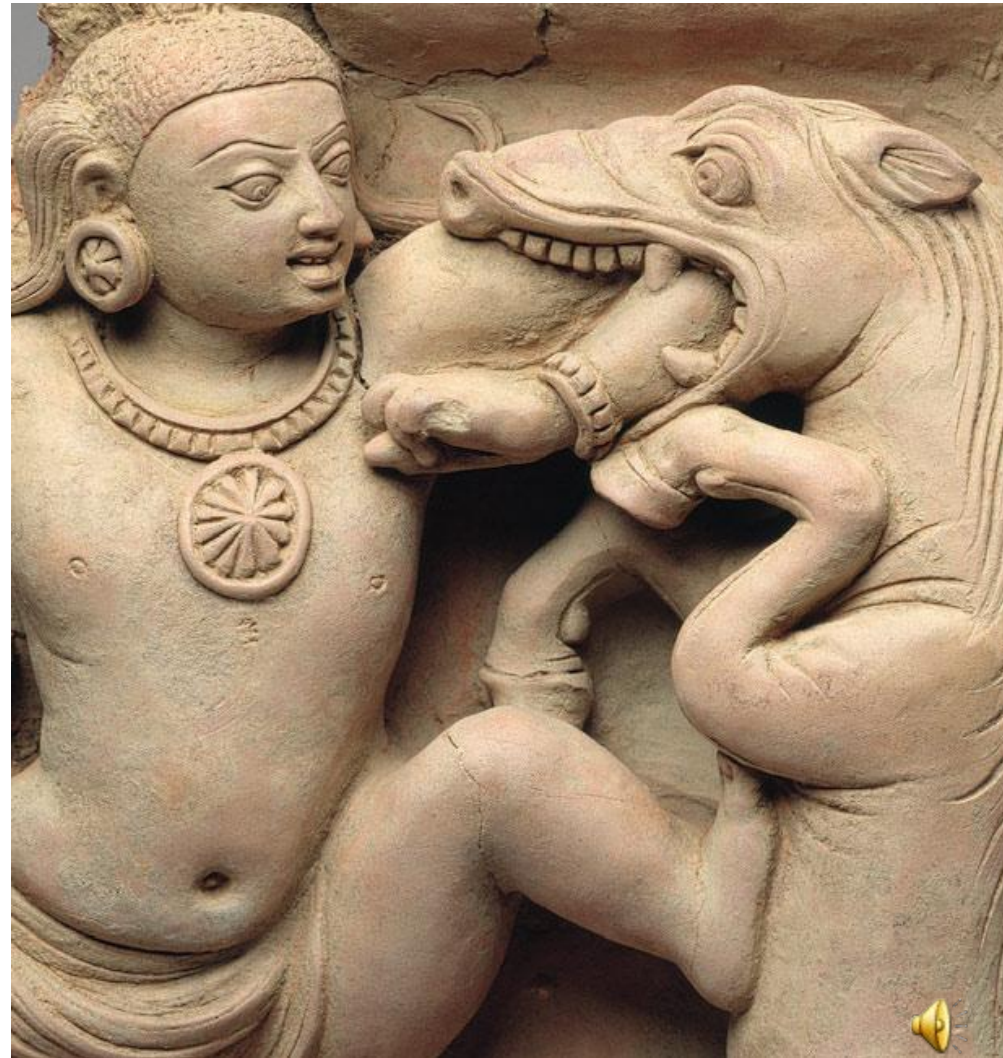


# GUPTA PERIOD IMAGES OF BUDDHA AND HINDU GOD VISHNU





# KRISHNA SLAYING A HORSE DEMON. GUPTA PERIOD TEMPLE ART





# GUPTA PERIOD SCULPTURE OF A SCENE FROM THE HINDU EPIC *THE RAMAYANA*

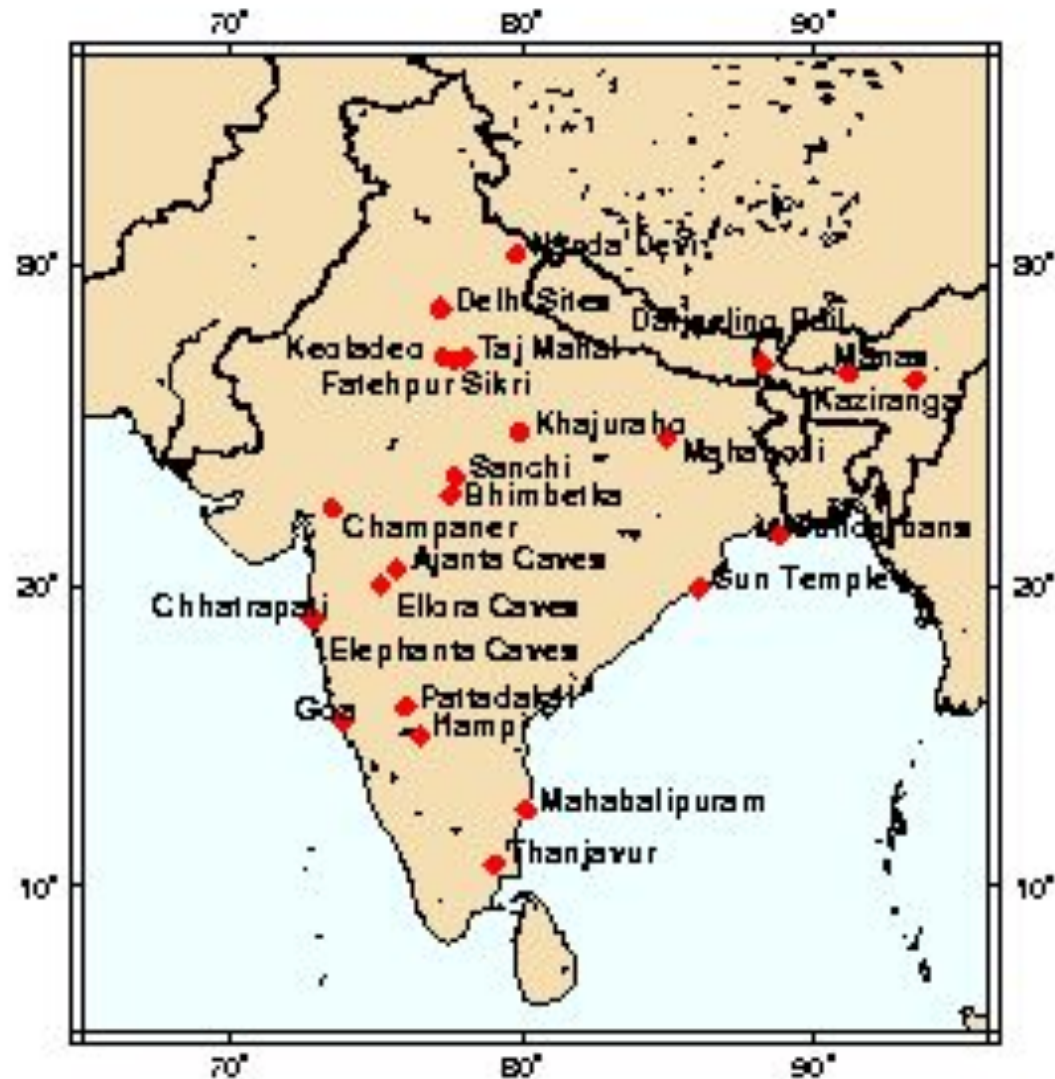




# GUPTA COINS REPRESENTING THE EMPEROR CHANDRAGUPTA II



# MAP SHOWING AJANTA AND ELLORA, SITES OF SPECTACULAR CAVE TEMPLE ART



# VIEW OF AJANTA CAVES FROM A DISTANCE



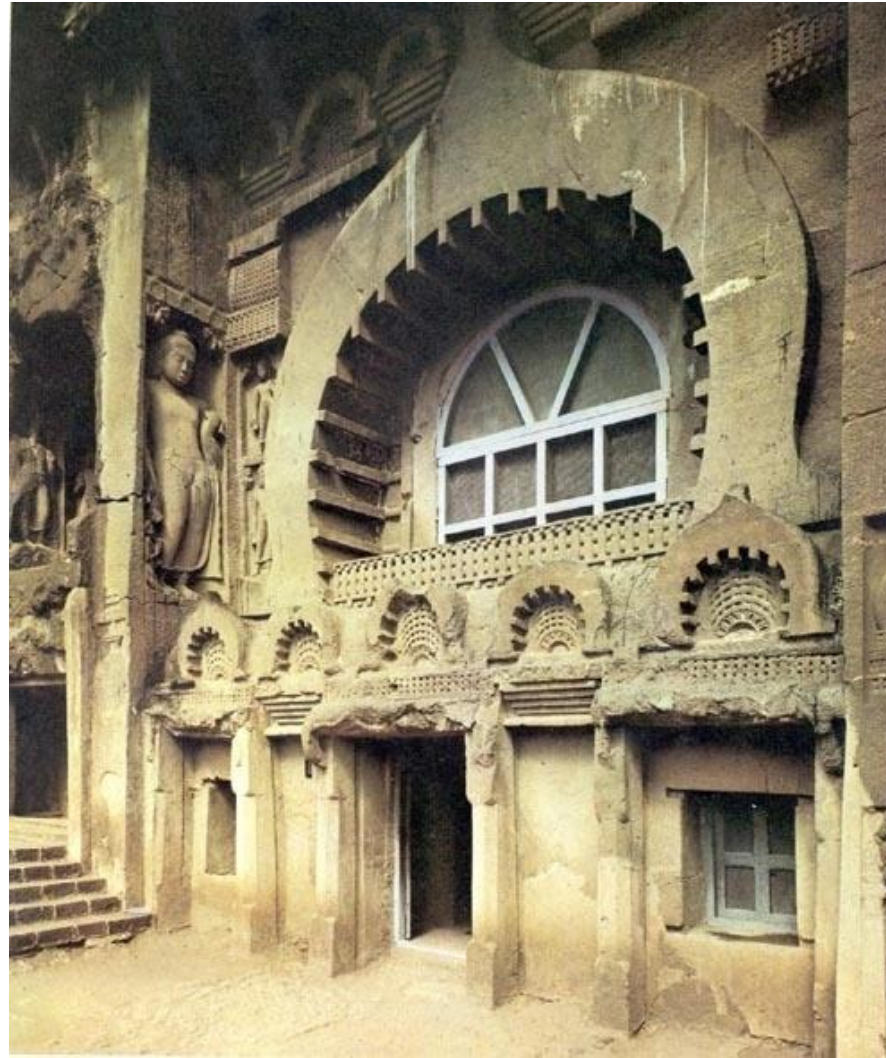


# EXTERIOR VIEW, AJANTA CAVE MONASTERY

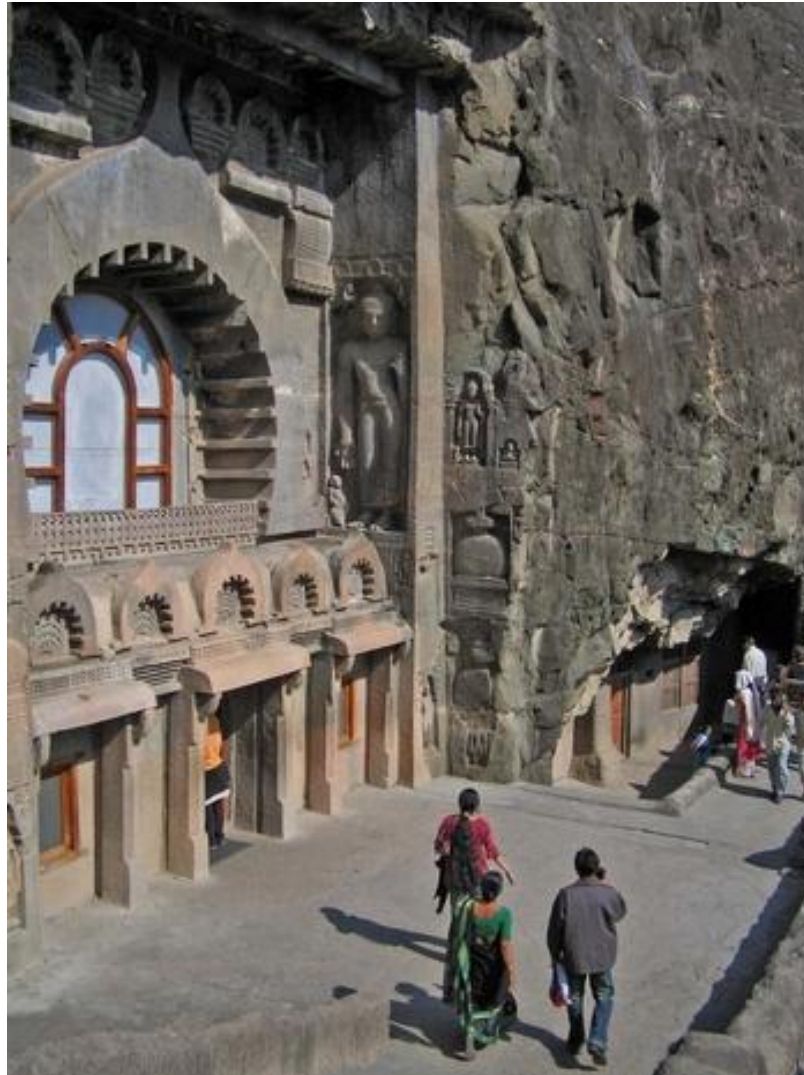




**ENTRY TO BUDDHIST CAVES AT AJANTA, NEAR BOMBAY IN INDIA.** CAVES WERE CARVED OUT TO CREATE MONASTERIES, TEMPLES, AND ART BY BUDDHIST MONKS IN LATE GUPTA ERA (5<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> C.)



# VISITORS ENTER AJANTA





**WALL PAINTING AT AJANTA** , TELLING TALE  
OF KING AND QUEEN. 5TH OR 6TH CENTURY CE.



# AJANTA PAINTING, BUDDHA ON LOTUS THRONE



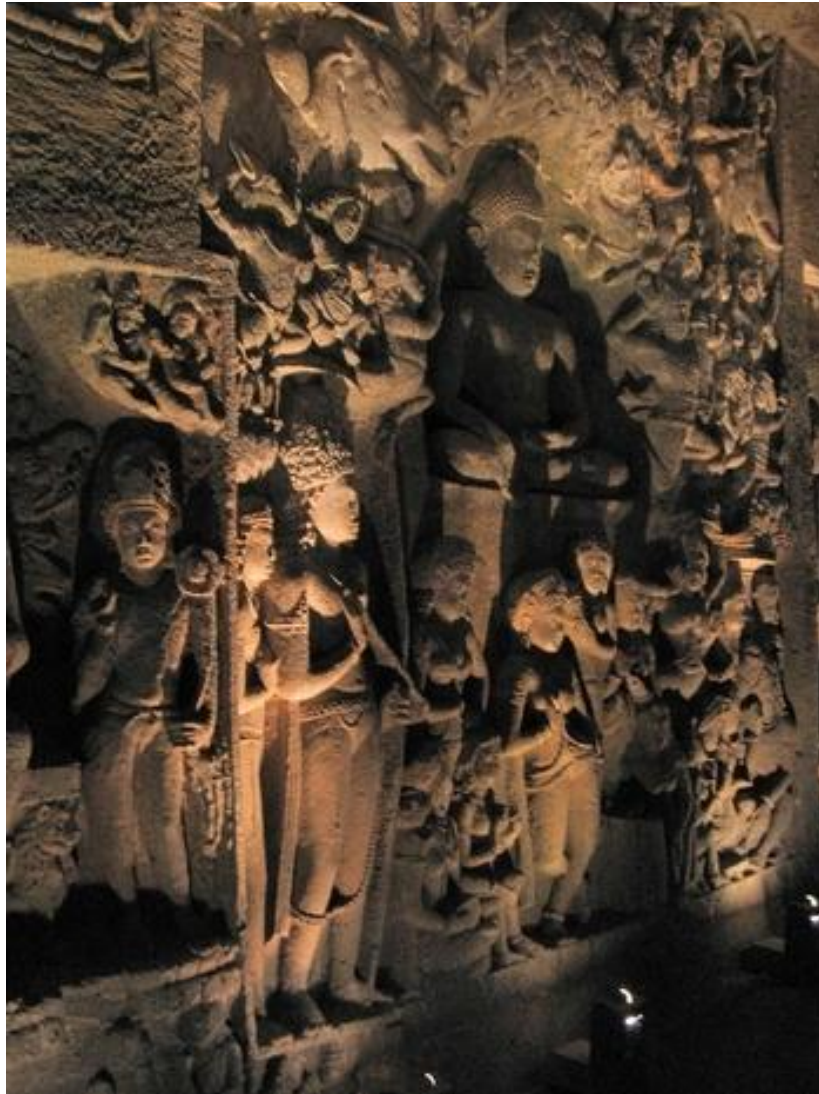


# AJANTA PAINTING OF BUDDHA AND HIS FIRST DISCIPLE





# BUDDHIST SCULPTURE AT AJANTA





Prayer hall, carved in Ajanta cave. Object in center is *stupa* (tomb for relics of the Buddha).



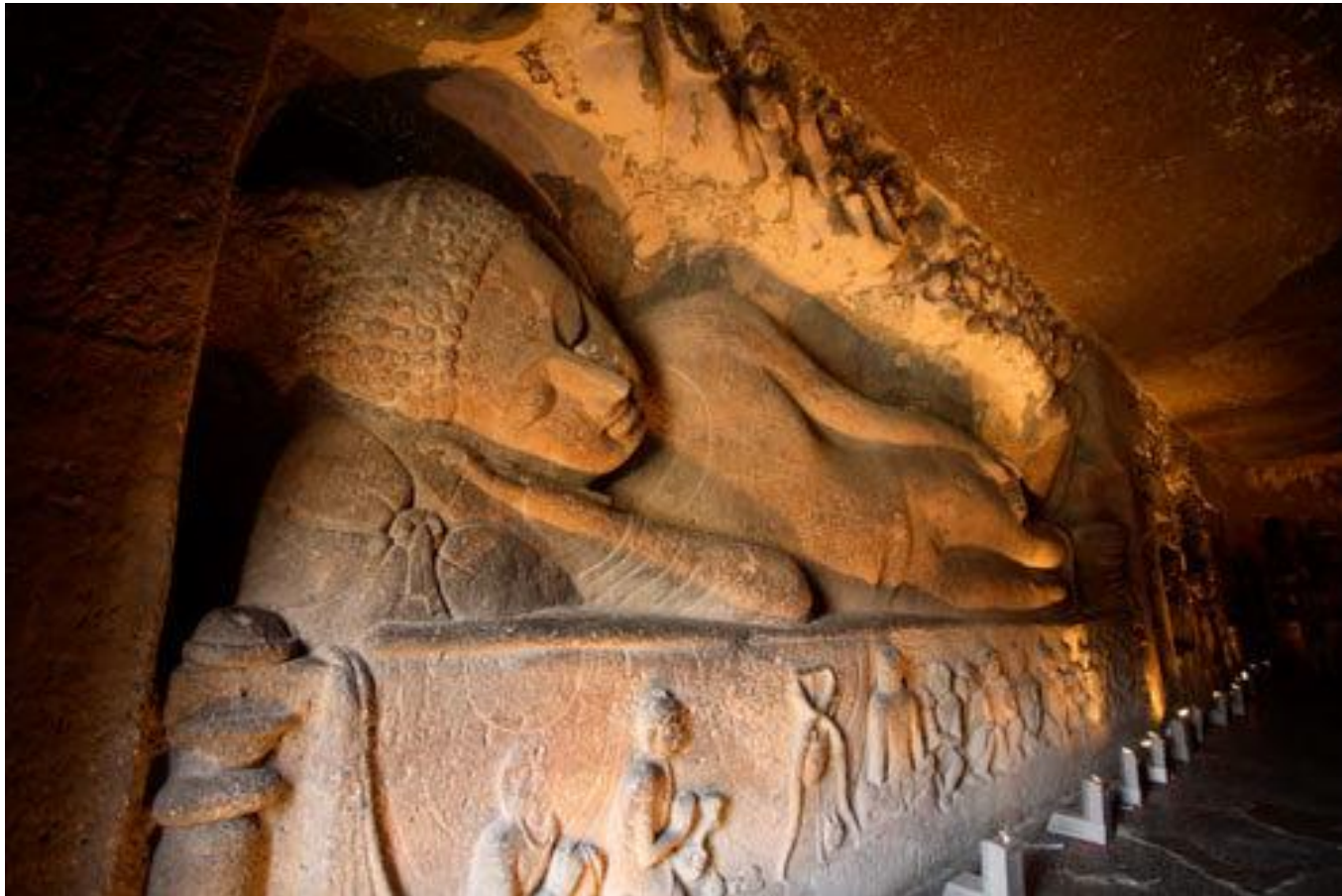


# MASSIVE INTERIOR PILLARS AT AJANTA





# STATUE OF SLEEPING BUDDHA



# People praying before the Stupa

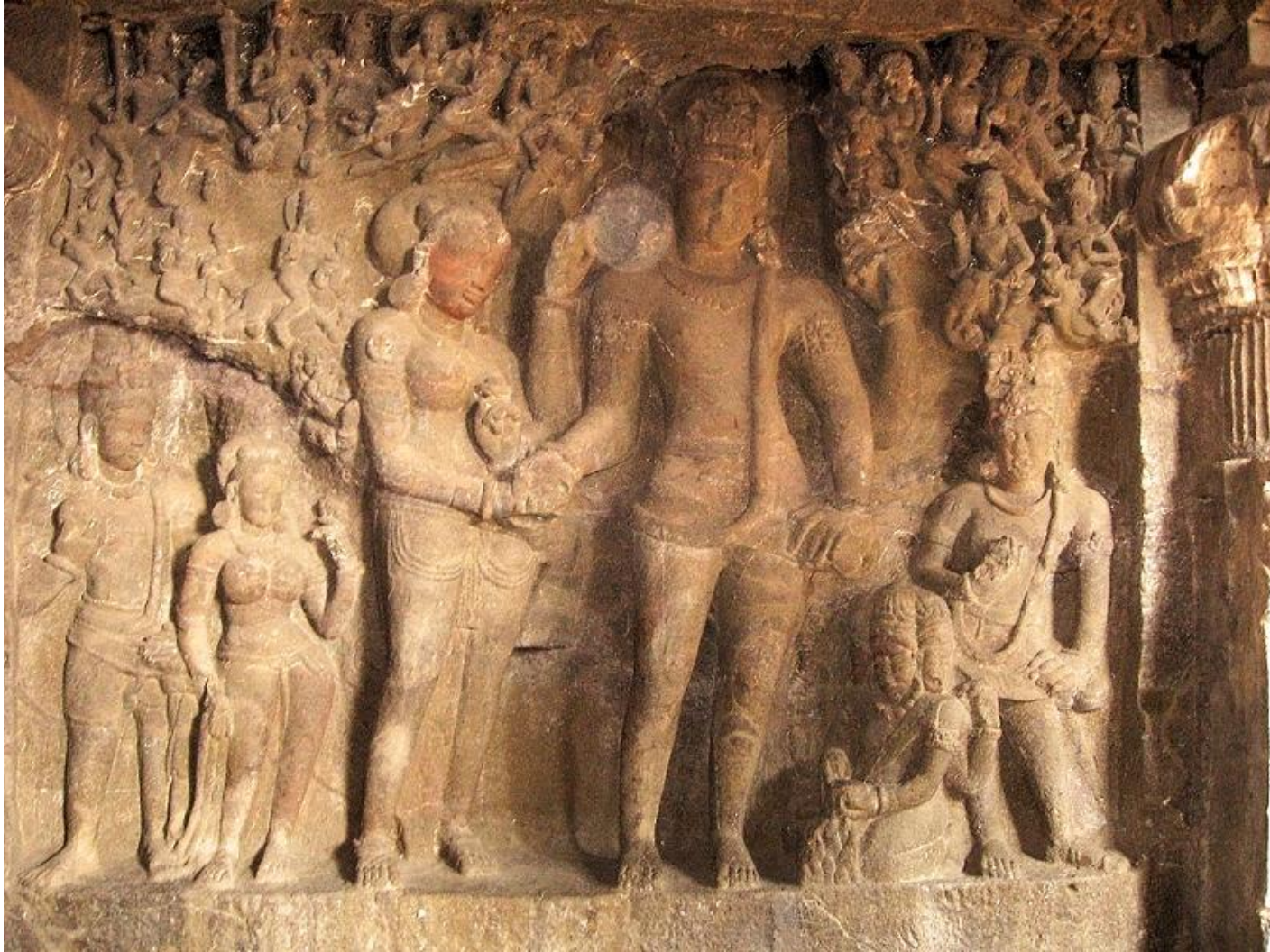


# CAVE TEMPLE AND MONASTERY AT ELLORA



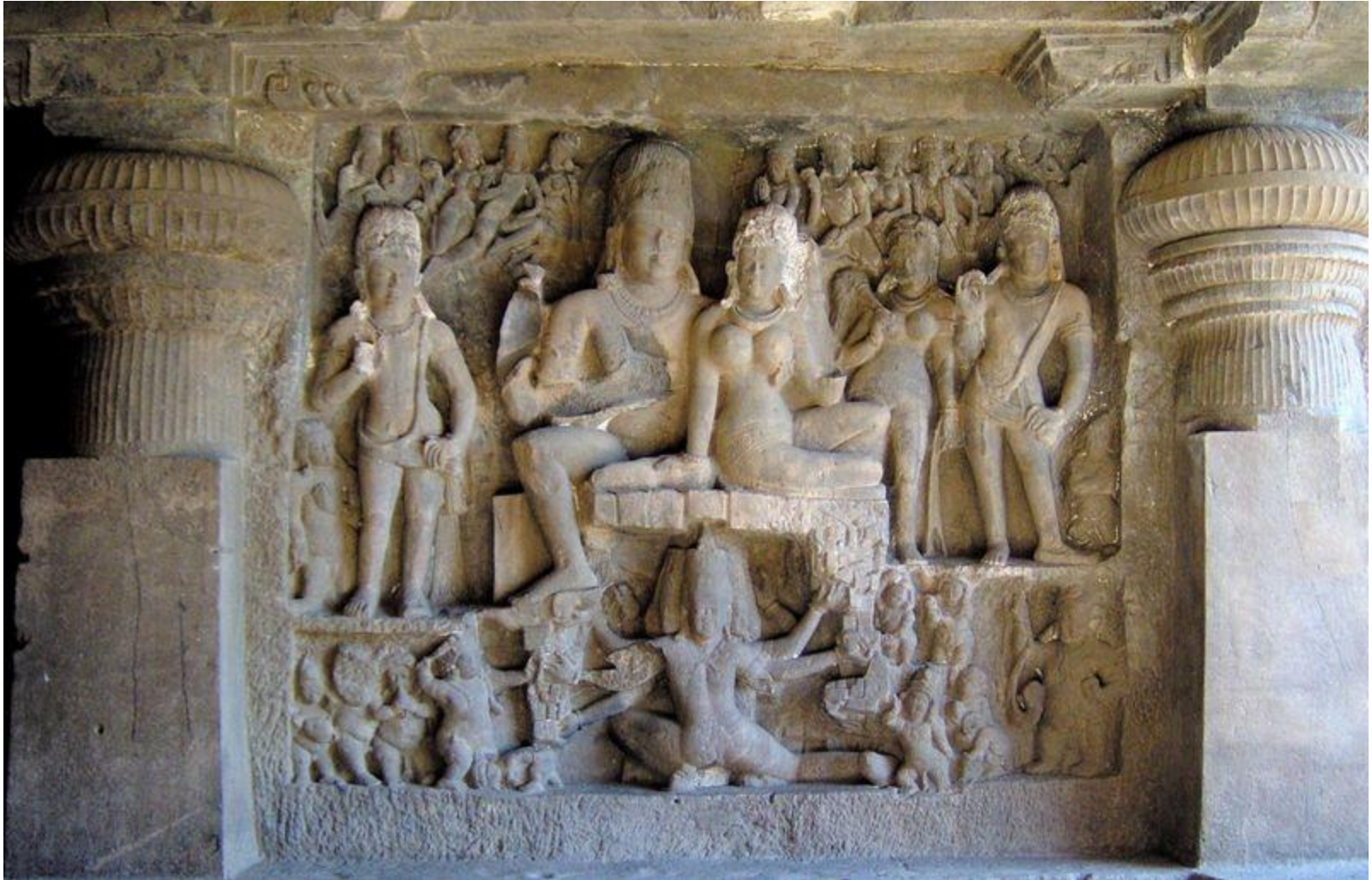


**ELLORA IS ANOTHER SITE WITH RELIGIOUS ART FROM THE GUPTA PERIOD.** It is in the same region as Ajanta. It has Hindu, Jain and Buddhist art and temples. This is a Hindu temple sculpture of Shiva and his wife Parvati.

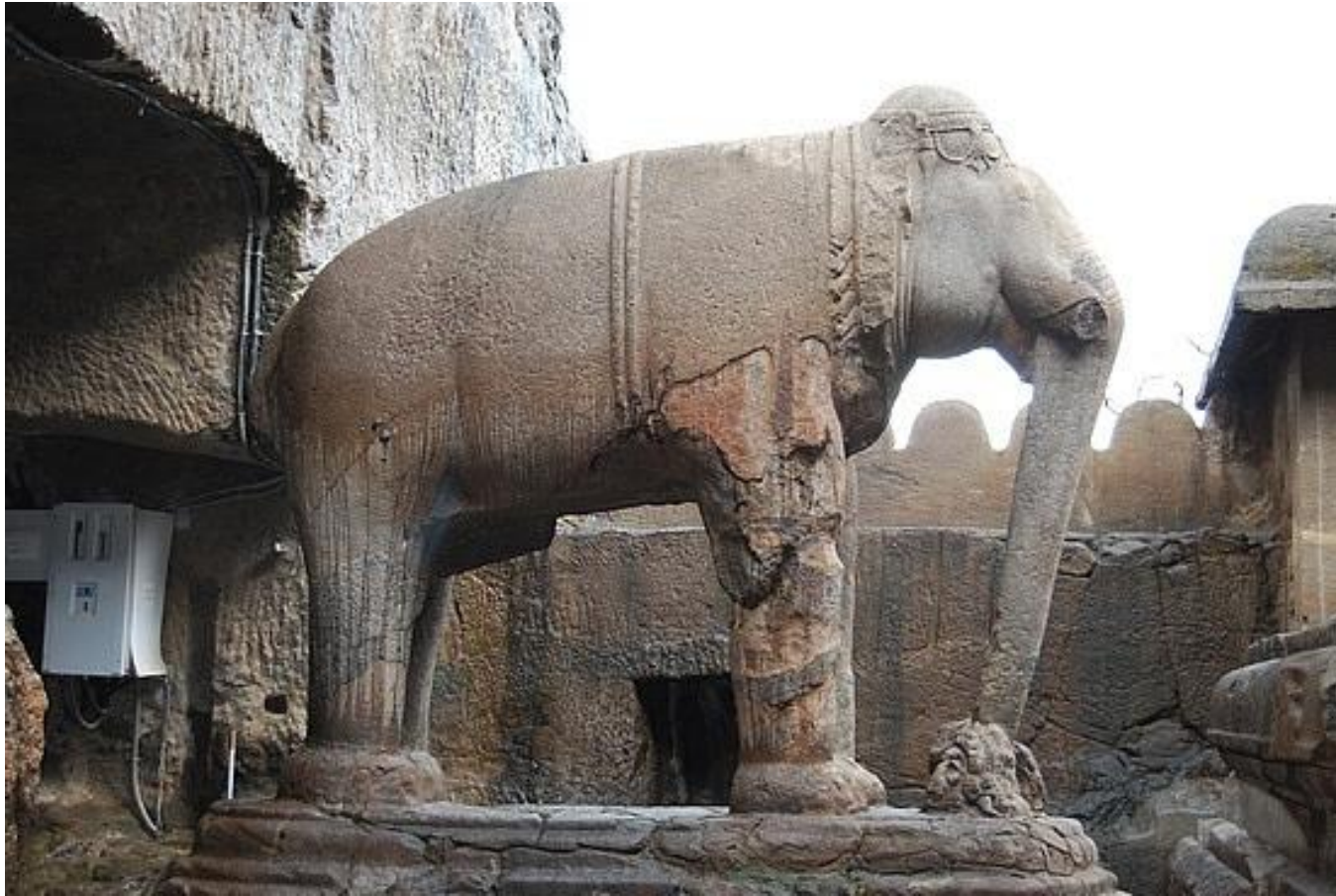




# CAVE SCULPTURE OF SHIVA AND HIS WIFE PARVATI, WITH THE DEMON RAVANA BELOW THEIR THRONE.



# ELEPHANT SCULPTURE AT ELLORA





THE MOST FAMOUS HINDU STRUCTURE IN THE ELLORA COMPLEX IS THE **TEMPLE OF KAILASHA**, DEDICATED TO SHIVA. IT IS MEANT TO RESEMBLE THE MOUNTAIN KAILASHA IN N. INDIA, WHERE SHIVA IS SAID TO LIVE.



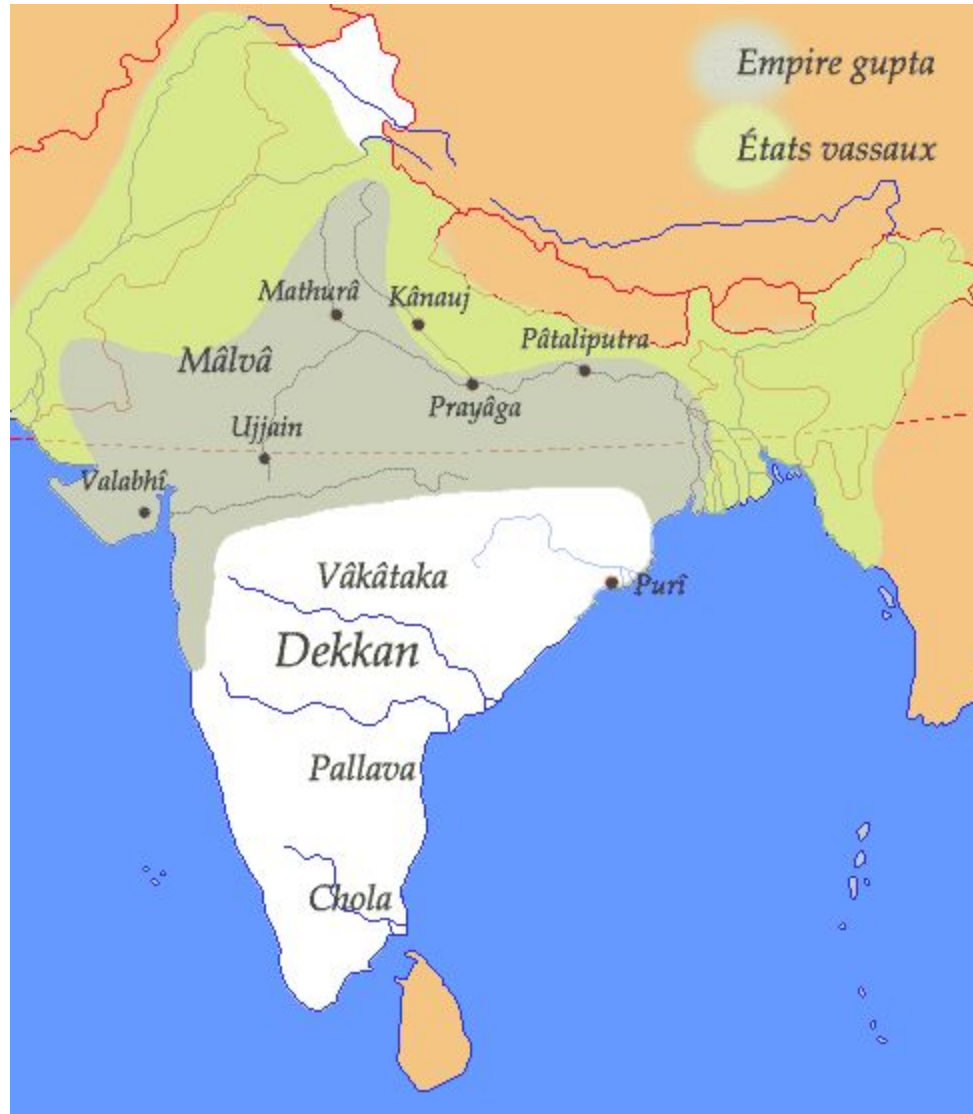


ANOTHER VIEW OF **KAILASHA TEMPLE**: TWICE AS LARGE  
AS THE PARTHENON, THE LARGEST TEMPLE IN  
CLASSICAL GREECE



# GREAT EMPIRE OR WHAT?

## GUPTA!! (320-515 CE)





# INFLUENCE INTO SOUTHEAST ASIA

